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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
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Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world \$12 per annum.

No. 16897. 號一十月七年七十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917. 日丁亥年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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**OLD VAT**  
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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
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**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
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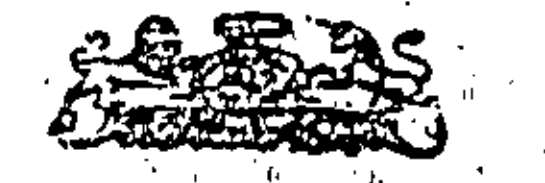
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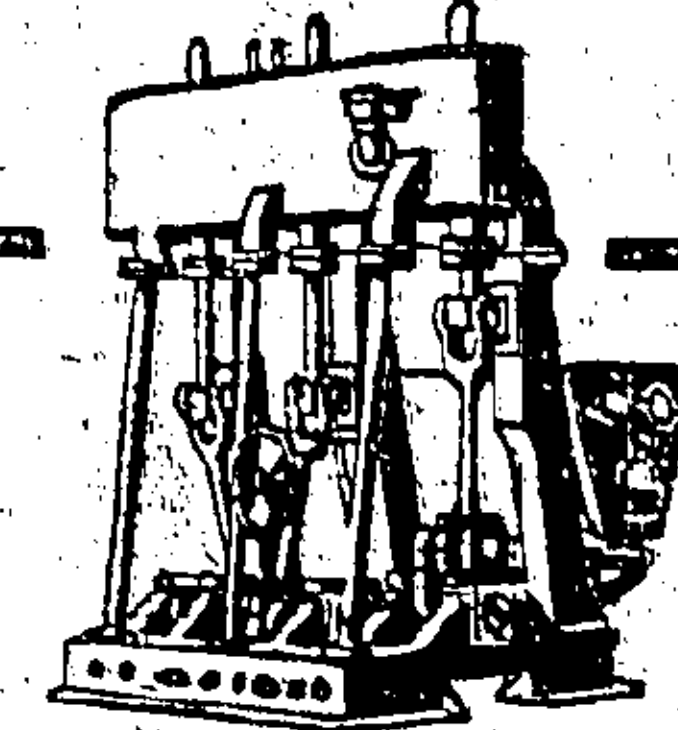
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**THE WAR.**  
**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.**  
**ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROL.**  
**SWEDEN'S AID TO GERMANY TO BE CHECKED.**  
WASHINGTON, July 9.  
The Government has announced that an arrangement is under negotiation which is designed to give America and Great Britain a firm grasp of all allied and neutral shipping by the strictest control of food and fuel supplies.  
It has been revealed that Sweden has been exporting to Germany enormous quantities of material, including copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur, cotton and substitutes for high explosives for the manufacture of munitions. Similarly iron shipments have been supplemented by imports from the United States. Sweden, moreover, has used her railways against the Allies and has held up a large amount of shipping in her ports. It has consequently become imperative to force Sweden's tonnage on the world's trade routes, which can be done by the control of food and fuel.

**THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE.**  
**THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.**  
ATHENS, July 9.  
Before leaving for Salonika, M. Jonhart announced that he would devote his efforts in London and Paris to strengthening the finances of Greece. He referred in a flattering manner to the uniform moderation of M. Venizelos' attitude.

**THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.**  
**INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE SMORGEN REGION.**  
PETROGRAD, July 9.  
A telegram from Minsk describes the beginning of military activity on several parts of the front, including a prolonged and intense artillery duel in the Krevo-Smorgen region.  
PETROGRAD, July 9.  
A battalion of the Riga garrison, composed of 400 men and seven women, were warmly welcomed on their arrival at Petrograd, en route for the front.

**THE COTTON TRADE.**  
**OPERATIVES DEMAND FURTHER INCREASE IN WAGES.**  
LONDON, July 11.  
The Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation, representing half a million operatives, most of whom are women, have applied for a twenty-five per cent advance of wages. The Spinners' Federation will consider the demand on July 13. The Cardroom workers' wages have been advanced twenty per cent since the war began.

**COTTON CONTROL.**  
LONDON, July 11.  
The Cotton Control Board states that the expression "Cotton abroad" applies to cotton, unshipped prior to June 29, Unsold cotton shipped or in transit on the sea, prior to June 29, must be considered as stock in England, and dealt with according to regulations issued on July 6, relating to "spot" cotton.

**THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.**  
LONDON, July 11.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lynd, Mr. Bonar Law said that if the House desired, as he thought probable, he would give two days to the Mesopotamia debate, which would occur on the motion for adjournment.

**THE HAVRE COTTON EXCHANGE.**  
PARIS, July 11.  
The Decree of July 22, temporarily closing the Havre Cotton Exchange, has been repealed, but transactions restricted by rules fixing prices.

**THE SILVER MARKET.**  
LONDON, July 10.  
Silver is quoted at 39 15/16. There is a shortage of supplies and little general demand. The market is steady.

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**  
**RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.**  
**BIG CAPTURES WEST OF STANISLAU.**  
LONDON, July 9.  
A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—In the successful offensive westward of Stanislaw, General Korniloff captured, on Sunday, several villages, 131 officers, 7,000 men, 48 guns, including 12 heavy guns, and also many machine-guns.

General Korniloff attacked and pierced the enemy's foremost and most important position westward of Stanislaw, and advanced and captured in battle the villages Jeppol, Ciezor, Pielche, Ryhno, and Starylsie. Our cavalry immediately pursued the enemy, reaching the Lutska River. We bombed the railway station at Pinsk, causing a conflagration.

**TURKISH PRESSURE.**  
We evacuated Pindjirin, Khanikin, and Kwinbirsen under Turkish pressure.  
**AUSTRIAN REPORT.**  
An Austrian communiqué states:—The enemy attempted a decisive blow with superior forces against the road from Stanislaw to Koloz, these penetrating advanced trenches, but they were ejected by our counter-attack.

Strong enemy forces were also repulsed in the Stryca Valley, near Hunt.

**IMPORTANT FRENCH GAINS.**  
**ENEMY'S "CRUEL LOSSES."**  
LONDON, July 9.  
A French communiqué states:—We brilliantly repulsed a "strong" attack against the Pantheon.  
We counter-attacked against the trenches the enemy occupied yesterday between Les Hautesvilles and the Cheverigny spur.  
After a very lively fight we broke up the enemy's energetic resistance, driving him out of our first line elements on a front of 1,500 metres, thus regaining the greater part of the gains the enemy won yesterday between the Pantheon and the Froimont Farm.

According to fresh information the enemy's attack here yesterday was carried out by elements belonging to three divisions reinforced by special assaulting troops, pioneers, and detachments of flamboyant warriors, the total aggregating a dozen fresh battalions. Our troops, whose gallant defence was praiseworthy, inflicted cruel losses, a fact that is confirmed by prisoners.

**THE LONDON AIR RAID.**  
**DEFENDERS' HARD LUCK.**  
**SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.**  
LONDON, July 9.  
Pending the official statement which is expected after to-night's secret session, a semi-official and authoritative explanation is issued concerning the publication of Sunday's news of the raid and slowly it declares that there were 29 machines, all flying at 70 miles an hour, at an average height of 15,000 feet. The raiders were big "Gotha" twin-engine machines, which at 13,000 feet look like guns at 5,000 feet. The statement maintains that our gunners shot well, but had hard luck against a difficult target. The defenders were not caught unready. The airman who engaged the enemy were well equipped, and there were a large number of engagements in the air at close quarters.

(Continued on Page 2.)



## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1046

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1047

## RUSSIAN 5 INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 23rd JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1040

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## FOREIGN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

INVESTIGATIONS BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Thomas Simmons, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, in an interesting and informative address at the Commencement Exercises of St. John's University at Shanghai last week described an effort he had made to obtain information of a more reliable nature regarding Protestant religious and educational effort in China than it had hitherto been possible to obtain. He mentioned in connection with the following questions and answers that Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott supplied the facts regarding St. John's.

1.—When was foreign educational work begun in China and by whom?  
Ans: In 1829 the first American Missionaries arrived in China. The first girl's school was started in Ningpo in 1844. The first college at Tungchow, Chihli, in 1860. There is no data at hand to show what educational work may have been done by Roman Catholic Missions prior to the dates given.

2.—Approximately how many Chinese men and women have received foreign education, and in what languages?  
Ans: The average number of pupils in Mission Schools during the 19 years from 1895 to 1914 was 11,377, or a total of 147,901; during the 16 years from 1899 to 1906, 37,259, or a total of 578,144; during the 10 years from 1905 to 1915, 115,328, or a total of 1,150,280. Allowing four years—a very liberal allowance—as the average period of study, it will be seen that about 460,000 have been taught in Protestant Mission Schools since 1876. Of these, approximately 92 per cent have been taught in the English language and the remaining 8 per cent in the several Continental European languages. The data may be further summarized thus:

Year	No. Pupils	American	British	Continental
1876	1,912	92%	37%	11%
1900	14,336	95%	30%	6%
1905	67,983	90%	42%	8%

This shows that during the three years herein listed the approximate percentage

of those attending American Mission Institutions in China was 33 1/3 per cent., attending British Institutions in China 38 1/3 per cent., and attending all other Continental European Missions in China 8 1/3 per cent.

3.—Approximately, what vocation is followed by Chinese who have received foreign education?  
Ans: Mission work, teaching, commerce, medicine, engineering, and Government Service. The consensus of opinion is that a greater number follow mission work as their vocation, with teaching and commerce following in the order mentioned.

4.—Approximately, of course, how many of those receiving foreign education are to be classed as possessing what may be termed a common school or college education?  
Ans: During the last fifteen years about 37,000 students have passed through the mission high schools and 3,750 have continued their education in colleges. No figures are at hand for the twenty-four years prior to 1900.

5.—Of those receiving a foreign education, how many received the same as the result of religious efforts in China? Protestant or Catholic?  
Ans: Up to 1906 a very large percentage of foreign educational work was done by Mission Schools. Since then the Government has instituted foreign studies in its schools, and the number now receiving foreign education in Mission Schools, although much larger in fact than in previous years, is but a small percentage of the total number of students receiving foreign instruction in China.

6.—How much, approximately, have foreign religious bodies, of all denominations, spent in educational work, or in combined educational and religious work in China and how many foreign men and women have been engaged?  
Ans: The latest figures available show that North America spent \$18,793,961 for Protestant Mission work in 1916, while all others—the various British and Continental European Protestant nations—spent in 1916 the sum of \$13,884,411, making a total of \$32,678,402 for one year. Of this total amount approximately 26 per cent., or \$8,500,000, was spent for mission work in China. Of the \$8,500,000 spent in China in one year, North America spent approximately \$3,817,798 or 45 per cent.

The American Y.M.C.A. has expended approximately \$2,750,000 gold in China, about \$1,000,000 of which represents buildings.

The total number of American foreign mission workers in the world in 1915 was 10,497 and of all other societies—the various British and Continental European Protestant nations—14,173 in 1912, making a total of 24,670 workers. Of this total about 22 per cent. are in China, making 5,338 (of which 2,300 or about 43 per cent. are Americans) Protestant mission workers in China.

7.—Of the total of the above, what has been St. John's contribution in money, men and women?

Ans: The total value of the present plant of St. John's is \$325,000 and the amount appropriated annually is \$50,000. The present staff of Americans is 24. Altogether sixty men and women have been connected with the institution since its foundation. The total expenditure at St. John's since its beginning, including salaries, is about \$1,000,000.

8.—How many Chinese men and women have been educated at St. John's and St. Mary's Hall, and what are their activities in life? That is, in what general lines are they working?

Ans: The girls' department at St. John's is St. Mary's Hall and no data is at hand concerning the latter. Since 1879 about 2,000 students have attended St. John's. Most of them have finished only the middle (or high) school course. 214 have taken their degrees from the college. Of the college graduates about 30 per cent. have entered upon educational careers; about 14 per cent. are practicing medicine; and about 6 per cent. each are engaged in commerce, engineering, the Government Service and the Ministry.

9.—What are the notable instances of exceptional success in religious, business or professional life among graduates of St. John's?

(Continued on page 3.)

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By constipation? Are you bilious, nervous, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FEET)	DEPTH OVER KEEL (FEET)	DEPTH OVER KEEL (FEET)	DEPTH OVER KEEL (FEET)	DEPTH OVER KEEL (FEET)
KOWLOON	177	17	17	17	17
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17

OWN OFFICE  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS  
HONGKONG

HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.





**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cash used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

**THURSDAY,**

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish  
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,  
Linen Damask Table Cloths and  
Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass  
etc., Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap,  
Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen,  
Brown Holland, etc., etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Large and small Brass Vases, Jar-  
dinieres, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases,  
Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain  
Vases, etc., etc., etc.

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen  
Utensils.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1926

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**SATURDAY,**

the 14th July, 1917,  
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street,—

A CONSIGNMENT OF

**BRASS WARE.**  
Comprising:—  
Jardinieres, Large and Small Vases,  
Flower Holders, Finger Bowls, Incense  
Burners, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., etc.,  
etc., etc.

A few lots of Bath Gowns, Turkish  
Bath Towels, Face Towels,  
etc., etc.

A few lots of Pottery, Jardinieres on  
Stands, Vases, etc.  
TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Kowloon, July 10, 1917. 1945

**AGENTS.**

LONDON.—WILLIAM SALTER, 42 Great  
Portland Street, W.C.2. P. ALGAR, 11 &  
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
E.C.3. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,  
163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.,  
CLARE, Box 4, PLATT, 85 Grace-  
church St., E.C.4. G. SMITH & Co., Ltd.,  
30 Cornhill, LONDON & GOREA, 15 St.  
Bride St., L.A. ROBERT WATSON, 150  
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Shore  
Road, HOBART, TASMANIA, Z.C. D. J.  
KEITH & Co., 3 Whitehall St.,  
E.C.4. MATHIE & CROFT, Ltd., 10,  
11, 12, New Bridge St., L.A.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED L. SMYTH, 8 North  
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MAYNARD FRERE  
& Co., 18 Rue de la Grasse, Palais  
Napoléon.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,  
Kolian Hall, West 42nd Street, New  
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WILL & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.

HONGKONG.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & JOHN, Ltd.,  
Sydney and Melbourne.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The  
Agricultural Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KELLY  
& WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. F. WA-  
son & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Lyon.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,  
Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—FARRELL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.  
5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

**AUCTIONS.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

**TUESDAY,**

the 31st day of July, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUDDALL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situate at The Peak  
Hongkong, and being Rural Building  
Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysholt" 104 The  
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the  
Colony of Hongkong with an area of  
134,033 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.  
The lot is held for the unexpired  
residue of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 23rd day of April 1866.  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON &  
GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or  
to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of  
Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of  
an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)  
on

**MONDAY,**

the 27th day of August, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUDDALL STREET,  
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at  
Yauwatti, Kowloon, in the Colony of  
Hongkong and registered in the Land  
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.  
293.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of  
ground abutting on Battery Street and  
Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kow-  
loon and contains an area of 4300 Square  
Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-  
sidue of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS &  
HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator  
or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

**Don't Worry!**  
**KEATING'S**  
**KILLS**  
**BUGS**  
**FLEAS**  
**MOTHS**  
**BEEETLES**  
**TINS 3/6**

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear

**MADE**

**TO**

**ORDER**

**CHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



**FRENCH LESSONS**

**G. MOUSSON.**  
17, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

**FOREIGN EDUCATION IN CHINA.**

(Continued from page 2)

And, Dr. W. W. Van, Minister to Germany; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to the United States; Mr. Alfred S. K. Soe, Minister to England; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of Tsing Hua College; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; Mr. S. C. Chu, General Secretary, Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Mr. T. T. Wong, Director-General of the Chinese Students' Educational Commission at Washington; Dr. Hawking, L. Yen, Secretary, Board of Foreign Affairs; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; Rev. P. N. Tan, Rector of the Church of our Saviour; Dr. Yen Fu-ching, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Yale College, Changsha, China; Judge W. Y. Hu, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Peking.

St. John's Graduating Class of 1917 will no doubt contribute to the above distinguished list.

10.—What is the customary procedure in determining what vocation in life is to be followed by Chinese students, who seek a higher foreign education? Do they or their parents or guardians decide, or is the advice of foreign educators sought or followed?

Ans.: There does not seem to be any scientific method of determining the vocation to be followed. Formerly the vocation was practically decided upon by the parents and teachers, the students having practically no choice. Now the student himself has an unduly large voice in determining this vocation. Both students and parents are anxious that foreign education and advice shall be obtained. The vocation decided upon seems to be governed more by circumstances and environment than by any personal choice or special preparation.

Obviously, a number of the questions had to be answered along broad, general lines. The replies that indicate the vast sums of money that have been expended and the number of American men and women engaged in religious and educational work in this great country, are most impressive. Still more important, and no less impressive, are the results attained. Had I the time, I would be glad to further analyse the significant statistical data to the end that it might be indicated what relative per cent. of returns results from the efforts of and the expenditures by British and American Mission workers in China.

In keeping in touch with the activities of the China Agency of the American Bible Society, I have become acquainted through the kindness of Dr. John R. Hykes, with the fact that during the year 1916, there were distributed 12,982 Bibles, 62,951 Testaments, and 2,198,777 portions, making a total of 2,247,719 units distributed a total increase over distributions in 1915 of 29,064 units.

This is an increase of 2,055,495 units over the total distribution made in 1893 by the American, British and National Foreign Bible Societies. The figures for 1915 show that the American Bible Society distributes about 56 per cent. of the total distributions in China.

Mr. Yui, however, was asked one other question—one of stupendous importance to all China.

11.—What per cent. of the Chinese people may be classed as educated in a common school sense. To this Mr. Yui replied:—

Ans.: As to the percentage of Chinese people classed as educated in a common school sense, we have no definite statistics. By general agreement the percentage of illiterates in the country is estimated at 90 per cent. This, of course, does not compare favourably with many other nations.

**CHINA'S DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.**

Herein may be found another thought for the graduating class, to wit:—China's demand for education. Eagerness for knowledge everywhere emphasises China's demand for education. With 360,000,000

illiterates what an opportunity is presented for all who may dedicate their lives to work of this kind!

In this connection, a fourth thought concerns a young man who received a flattering offer to represent China in an educational capacity in a foreign country. This young man was born of Chinese parents in China and was educated at St. John's before going abroad to complete his studies. He could have remained in a foreign land under comfortable conditions, but he responded to the call to give his life to educational efforts in China. As I examined into some of his ingenious methods that are calculated to arouse his people to a realization of their lack of general, common school education, I was thrilled with the matchless ambition and determination of this young man to patriotically serve his country in its hour of need. This reference to patriotism suggests still another thought.

**PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.**

In China today a successful native business man may be a practical patriot of the most desirable and valuable type. Year by year plain ordinary business enters more and more into the vital affairs of nations. For instance, what a practical patriot would be the son of China who could today supply a number of vessels to help carry away thousands of tons of Chinese products that now remain on these shores because of a lack of Chinese foreign going shipping facilities! But I must not omit, in this connection, to state that recently for an historic brief period the American flag was kept aloft in the trans-Pacific Steamship service by American born Chinese!

Practical patriotism may yet move Chinese educators to utilise the yamen newspapers of the country in educating millions of their countrymen along lines of helpfulness and public service.

But in a more restricted sense, practical patriotism may begin with the individual citizen of the Republic in making his life more useful in a public sense. And this leads to the question of selecting a vocation in life with a view to recognizing the needs of the country, and not following individual taste or personal or family pride in such matters.

In a still more restricted sense every man and woman may exert practical patriotism in every day life, and the graduates of St. John's can do their share by fitting themselves in a practical sense for the duties that come to them. Some will exclaim:—

"So many men and women are hopelessly and helplessly impractical." This applies to all nations, but to apply it to the graduates of St. John's and to Chinese graduates of our colleges and universities at home, I may say that I have made diligent inquiry regarding their measure of usefulness in Shanghai's busy life. Putting aside what results I have obtained, permit me to say that greater success and higher salaries might, as a rule, be realized in many instances if greater practical qualities were displayed. Many fail to realize, in China as elsewhere, that mere book knowledge without practical application does not alone win success.

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.**

Many other thoughts, of a political or industrial nature, crowd forward for recognition, but I may not discuss them at this time. I very much desire to say, however, that I presume St. John's will, in due course, have a School of Foreign Commerce or a Chair of Foreign Commerce.

One reason for again referring to this may be found in the answers to my questions regarding the activities of the members of your former graduating classes. St. John's and China may well welcome more captains of industry in foreign trade. All countries welcome more men of strong, robust, righteous character; more men who can take their place in the highest ranks of international industrial relations. St. John's has eminent men among her graduates who are serving their country in many difficult tasks, but, all in all, considering all sides of the situation, it may in due course be agreed to give further attention to practical foreign educational activities in an industrial sense.

**CHINA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.**

As emphasising the importance of educational activities of an industrial character, I may add that China's foreign commerce is now greater than ever, notwithstanding the great war. The highest record was reached in 1916, being approximately one billion Halkwan Taels. It would have been much more if China possessed adequate shipping facilities. 801, the grand total shows nearly a 50 per cent. increase over ten years ago. For 1916, the declared exports from China by the United States alone reached nearly one hundred million gold dollars, being an advance of about Gold \$24,000,000 over the previous year. For the year 1916 the importation of Chinese products from Shanghai by the United States exceeded in value those of any other

countries combined. Thus, for the first time the United States took first place in Shanghai's foreign trade.

**RIGHTDOUSNESS AND RESOURCEFULNESS.**

Before closing I must not omit a passing reference to righteousness and resourcefulness. In all walks of life, those who succeed most continuously in great and small undertakings are supported and guided by righteousness and resourcefulness. In the long run righteousness and resourcefulness win.

By righteousness in a broad sense I mean the recognition of a supreme universal plan and purpose in the creation of all that is and the adjustment of our lives to it into this plan and purpose, to the end that the world is benefited by our presence in it. And by resourcefulness, in an equally broad sense, is meant the ability to combine preparedness with practical service.

Many men, both foreign and native, are drawing limited salaries or are doing a limited business at Shanghai and elsewhere because they are not resourceful. Resourcefulness enables a man, in addition to specialising on some one great effort in life, to turn his hand to many useful things, and on short notice, with passing or exceptional ability. You may find in Shanghai a Chinese graduate of one of the greatest universities of the world who is receiving a very limited salary simply because he does not possess sufficient resourcefulness to enable him to quickly grasp and adeptly dispose of ordinary business transactions. He lacks as many others do, that alertness and initiative that drives men to do things which, coupled with doing them well, means ultimate success.

Too many young men, in China and throughout the world, allow a certain amount of book learning to more or less separate them from practical usefulness in every day life.

**PRACTICAL UTILISATION OF LEARNING.**

Your great sage said: "A nation without integrity cannot stand."

And the Bible says: "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

"Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness."

I would also commend to you what Confucius said about sincerity. He is sincere who chooses what is good and firmly holds to it. There are several requisites:

1. Steady what is good.
2. Accurate inquiry.
3. Accurate reflection.
4. Clear discrimination.
5. Earnest practice.

The last is most important, for what is the use of learning if you are incapable of practical utilisation of what you learn?

"On the whole, nevertheless, I would urge keeping to the old customs that are good; do away with those that are bad. Confucius said:

"Digest the old if you wish to learn the new thoroughly. Then you are fit to be leaders."

**AUCTION.**

G. R.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Section	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area	Use
No. 101	Lot 101	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 102	Lot 102	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 103	Lot 103	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 104	Lot 104	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 105	Lot 105	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 106	Lot 106	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 107	Lot 107	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 108	Lot 108	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 109	Lot 109	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 110	Lot 110	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 111	Lot 111	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 112	Lot 112	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 113	Lot 113	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 114	Lot 114	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 115	Lot 115	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 116	Lot 116	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 117	Lot 117	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 118	Lot 118	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 119	Lot 119	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 120	Lot 120	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 121	Lot 121	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 122	Lot 122	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 123	Lot 123	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 124	Lot 124	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 125	Lot 125	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 126	Lot 126	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 127	Lot 127	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 128	Lot 128	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 129	Lot 129	1/2 x 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 130	Lot 130	1/2 x 1/2			







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## DAYLIGHT RAID WARNINGS.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he expected that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement at a private sitting, after which a public discussion was demanded. The Government would not object.

Subsequently, Mr. George, C. C. C., announced that the Government was reconsidering the question of daylight raid warnings in order to ascertain if it was possible to give short notice when raids were pending.

## BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons, replying to a bombardment of questions on Saturday's air-raid, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he would this evening move the holding a private sitting to discuss the country's air-defences.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties resulting from Saturday's air raid are now as follows:

	killed.	injured.
Men.....	30	88
Women.....	8	46
Children.....	5	53
	43	187

## RAID ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile raiders entered an advanced post westward of Warfeton and trenches eastward of Laventie.

The enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Ypres, and Douper.

Aerial activity was impossible owing to the weather.

## RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE CONVOKED.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—The Government announces that a special Conference of the Allies has been convoked to consider Balkan affairs. "Such a Conference is necessary in view of the extreme complexity of the political and strategic situation in the Balkans. Its object will be to secure a common policy."

This Conference is separate from the forthcoming general Conference of the Allies regarding peace-terms.

## IMPENDING EVACUATION OF GREEK TERRITORY.

PARIS, July 9.—It is announced that the Allied troops are about to evacuate the Greek territory which they recently temporarily occupied as a precautionary measure.

The evacuation does not include the Salonika region.

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

A GERMAN'S PESSIMISTIC OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—The Military Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writing on the submarine campaign, recalls how he had always warned the German people not to expect too decisive results from it. "It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combating submarines our enemies have made progress." He then describes the methods such as nets, mines and smoke-clouds, and continues: "Only continued new construction and technical perfecting of the submarine will permit us to maintain our offensive advantage."

The correspondent condemns such statements as that England is completely blockaded, and such prophecies as that the submarines will bring a decision by August. He considers the submarines cannot produce a decision.

## THE GERMAN COMMUNIST.

IRRECONCILABLE REPORTS.

LONDON, July 9.—German and Austrian communists continue constantly to make statements, especially regarding the Russian front, which are largely irreconcilable with the Russian communiques. For example, there is no hint in either the German or Austrian communiques of the big Russian success at Stanislav.

The same applies to the German communiques regarding the French front. For instance, there is no mention in today's German official communiques of the French success between Les Beuvettes and Chevigny. On the contrary, it speaks of continued German successes.

It is probable that the enemy's aim is to bewilder neutrals and at the same time please their own people.

The latest Berlin claims, with reference to Saturday's raid, incidentally confirm that the enemy's aim never knew what they hit in these raids.

## FOREIGNERS SAFE IN BEKING.

LONDON, July 9.—Referring to China, Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said there was no danger to foreigners in the Legation. He had warned Beking that communication between the capital and the sea must be kept open.

## FRENCH ARTILLERY WORK.

LONDON, July 10.—A French communique reports considerable artillery firing south of Ypres and in the vicinity of Hill 204.

## GERMAN PLOTTING IN AMERICA.

## AN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The United States District Attorney, in his statement on the German conspiracy mentioned yesterday, said that preparations for war against England were made in America a year before the outbreak of the war.

He proceeded to summarise the plot as follows:—"A hundred and five men were involved, of whom 98 are now indicted and seven are named as fellow conspirators. When the war broke out, conspirators were despatched to Berlin, where an India Committee, an adjunct of the Foreign Office, was formed under Herr Zimmermann's personal attention. The conspiracy's activities included large purchases of arms and ammunition, the recruitment and despatch of men to India, the organisation of military expeditions for carrying on, from America and from Spain, the smuggling of arms and munitions through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and prevent their transfer to the fighting fronts. Agents were sent to China and Japan with the object of bribing the Press to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany."

## GERMAN FALSEHOODS IN SPAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir P. Magnus, Mr. Balfour confirmed the reports that German agents were spreading falsehoods in Spain and Russia regarding Great Britain, who was represented as endeavouring to produce a revolution in Spain and to restore the monarchy in Russia.

Mr. Balfour stated that both reports were untrue and absurd, and were inconsistent with the policy of Great Britain, which leaves other countries to manage their own affairs.

## NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The following telegraphic summaries are from Australian papers:

## DURATION OF THE WAR.

## THE AMERICAN FACTOR.

LONDON, May 20th.—Lord Derby (British Secretary of State for War), in an interview with a representative of the United Press Association, says:—"The war will not end until the United States full fighting force has been thrown into the scale. Until the United States enters the war as it alone faces Germany will have any possibility of predicting the end. The bigger the blow the United States can deliver, and the quicker she delivers it, the sooner will victory be won. Germany is actively propagating the idea that the end of the war is near, in order to mislead the United States. This is untrue, but Germany is weakening. Nevertheless, she is not yet ready to accept any terms but her own. Lord Kitchener always held that the war would be a long one. The moral effect of America's action against Germany will be great if troops are sent to Russia, and it would undoubtedly hearten the Russian people greatly."

## THE SOCIALISTS.

## CENTRAL POWERS DENOUNCED.

Stockholm, May 20th.—M. Branting, presiding at a great international Socialist meeting here on Friday, after paying a tribute to the leaders of the Russian revolution, declared: "It is the duty of neutrals to work not for peace at any price, but for a peace that will be just and durable, founded upon the principles of universal democracy. The German Government refuses to allow Opposition Socialists to come to Stockholm, but perhaps it will be forced to permit them. That will be our first victory. If the Government remains obdurate that will be a great moral victory for us, it will reveal Germany's uneasy conscience and fears."

M. Troelsma, the Dutch Socialist leader, said that the Central Powers, surrounded by republics, were the last refuge of absolutism. Germany was likely to follow Russia's example. Each country was settling its difficulties in its own way. It might be hoped that Germany would have to make certain concessions to the Parliamentarians.

M. Axelrod (a Russian Socialist) said that M. Lenin's propaganda for sabotage on the part of the neutrals was an act of folly, the only possible consequence of which would be to crush the Russian revolution by German absolutism. Neither was a separate peace thinkable for that would be treason to Belgium and the other neutrals.

M. Huymans (a Belgian) said that Belgium, symbolising the wish of small nations to live in liberty, demanded independence and reparation.

M. Kachasoff (a Bulgarian) emphasised the powerlessness of the Bulgarian workers against the bellicose spirit of the leading classes.

## EVACUATION OF BULLECOURT.

## A CURIOUS COMMENTARY.

LONDON, May 21st.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the *"Daily Telegraph"* writes that a curious commentary on the claim made by German officials that their troops evacuated Bullecourt voluntarily occurs in a report of an interview which the special correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the Western front had with a major who commanded the troops which were driven out of Bullecourt. The correspondent says: "The English claimed themselves around three sides, but the Russian Guards and Tomanian Grenadiers held on, fighting daily and nightly, not in trenches and ruins, but in a series of holes which under artillery fire were changing their shape continually. It was like fighting in a sea. Two aeroplanes overhead were always directing the batteries. Our communicating trenches were under a constant fire, and sometimes food was not brought up for four days. The soldiers suffered from thirst more than from hunger. The smell of the corpses took away our appetite."

## TSAR'S PRO-GERMANISM.

## A MOROCCAN INCIDENT.

PARIS, May 20th.—"Le Matin" quotes from the *"Rustoye Slovo"* a revelation made by Count Witte (a former distinguished Foreign Minister) to a journalist at the beginning of the war, showing that the Tsar made a secret offensive and defensive treaty with the Kaiser when France was embroiled in the Moroccan affair. Count Witte declared that he secured the abrogation of the treaty because it did not bear the signatures of the Foreign Ministers of the respective countries.

## THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

## ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 21st.—Dr. Weizmann, presiding over the English Zionist Conference on Saturday, said that though it was premature to talk of the establishment of the independent Jewish State in Palestine, he had been informed officially by the Allied Governments that they were in favour of granting to the Jews self-government in Palestine under the protection of the Great Powers, and that the highest Catholic authorities did not object to the proposal. He added that an amicable settlement of the question of the control of Holy places would be arranged.

## A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

LONDON, May 21st.—A special correspondent of the *"Daily Chronicle"* writes:—"Thirty-two miles of the French front between St. Quentin and Laifaux have been a mystery since the German retreat. The explanation was that the Germans played us the trick which they played them in flooding the Yser Valley. The Germans flooded the Yser Valley between Berthoult and Tournai. The country to the south is hilly and there is the St. Gobain forest. But for the marshes and forests the Allies would have reached the Laon plain. The heat of the last fortnight has caused the floods to fall but a large canal is running between several branches of the river and makes the crossing of the valley most difficult. If the western end of the Chemin des Dames should be taken the German defence system from the Oise to St. Gobain will be taken in the rear. This fear accounts largely for the desperate German counter-attacks on the Aisne."

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S MURDER.

## A SURPRISING WITNESS.

ZURICH, May 22nd.—The wife of Dr. Francis Adler, who was condemned to death for the murder of Count Stuergh (a former Austrian Premier), who was residing in Zurich, was subpoenaed on behalf of the defence to testify that her husband was mentally irresponsible. The surprise of the public is proved to be a witness for the prosecution and testified that Adler was absolutely sane and responsible for his every act. This sealed her husband's fate outweighing the evidence of the mental specialists that he was partly irresponsible for his acts.

## THE KAISER'S MAD ASSAULT ON CIVILISATION.

## OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mr. Penfield, who was until recently American Ambassador at Vienna, stated to an interviewer yesterday that the distress in Austria was terrible, but people must not assume that the country was at the end of its resources. The masses did not know anything of the events of the outer world, and they were fed on newspaper lies about the strength of the Central Powers, whereas the Allies were described as being on the verge of collapse. He was surprised that Switzerland, although she was not participating in the war, had spent a billion francs on mobilisation. He was deeply impressed with his tour of Northern France. The Aisne Department seemed to be destroyed beyond repair. Churches had been reduced to heaps of debris, and the destruction was everywhere complete, outrageous, and fiendish. Women and men from every town and village were driven to Germany like lambs. He asked a heartbroken boy where his relatives were, and the boy replied that his mother was dying and his two sisters, 15 years old and 21 years old respectively, had been outraged. Mr. Penfield remarked that this incident made more impression on him than all he had read about the German brutality in other theatres. He was convinced that God would not permit the ferocious Kaiser's mad assault upon civilisation to go unpunished.

## POST WAR TRADE.

## EFFECT OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 22nd.—A big German industrial paper publishes an article showing the further spread of the scare regarding German trade after the war which started in the German Banking Press, including the *"Berliner Tageblatt"*, the *"Lokal-Anzeiger"*, and the *"Frankfurter Zeitung"*. It seems that there is a deliberate intention to prepare the German nation for the surrender of all political claims if only gains can be obtained on pre-war trade conditions. The article is especially apprehensive regarding the effects of the Imperial Conference in England, which is dreaded far more than the Paris Conference. The journal says that the establishment of a British Imperial Customs union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany, so it would by its weight draw a number of small States into its orbit.

## A FRENCH PROTEST.

PARIS, May 22nd.—The *"Journal des Debats"*, in a strong article against British Imperialism, says that the British Imperial Customs union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany, so it would by its weight draw a number of small States into its orbit.

## PROTEST AGAINST CONFLICT.

NEW YORK, May 21st.—Mr. Jacob Scherf, Mr. W. L. Elliott, and other influential men have appealed to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Viviani against organisation of an economic struggle after the war on the ground that it would prevent a lasting peace. President Wilson had a lengthy conference yesterday with Mr. Balfour. The latter will visit Chicago before he leaves for England.

## TRADE BANK SCHEME.

## PROPOSAL TO BE RECONSIDERED.

LONDON, May 18th.—Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) in the House of Commons yesterday emphasised the importance of the establishment of the Trade Corporation. He said that the leading banks were practically unanimous in supporting the scheme. A fundamental change was necessary in British business methods after the war. The war had shown the folly of allowing the enemy to control essential industries, and had also disclosed the perniciousness of peaceful penetration. The Corporation would not possess a monopoly. The Government would support it, but would not exercise control. The Corporation would secure credits to trade which it had been impossible to obtain formerly, and put British traders on equal terms with foreigners. Several speakers had described the scheme as dangerous and mischievous, leaving the State's prestige to a group of financiers. A number of the larger bankers had subscribed to the Trade Corporation, and a preliminary capital of £1,000,000 was assured. He denied that the Corporation would have access to special Government information, and he levelled the Corporation would not interfere with the existing banks, but would act in co-operation with them. The Dominions' Trade Commissioners had done most valuable work, and it was now proposed to cover the whole of the Empire in the same way, by appointing twelve additional Commissioners forthwith.

Sir F. Bannbury (Unionist) doubted if many banks had subscribed.

Mr. Walter Runciman said that he understood that the Corporation would concentrate its financial strength in a central organisation, and give the British traders the same facilities as the Deutsche Bank provided in Germany, otherwise he would oppose the scheme. The great German banks had enormously facilitated German trade, and after the war Germany would have one of the most powerful syndicates known in history, with its headquarters in New York. We needed a similar syndicate.

Continuing, Mr. Runciman said that the scheme was originally said that the joint stock banks should become shareholders in one great concern. All the great exporting houses supported this principle as the only basis upon which money could be got in the City, to assist the export trade by banking facilities. Small firms needed increased facilities, but it should be made clear that the purpose of the corporation was to give assistance, which the joint stock banks did not provide.

Sir J. T. Walters (Liberal) said that the scheme would allow the corporation to have access to the trade schemes of the export merchants, and also to pick and choose its customers and fitch business.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India), in announcing that the scheme would be reconsidered, said that there was no difference of opinion as to a new financial institution being necessary after the war for giving assistance to other financial institutions. The Bill did not provide that the charter would be revived.

## EXTRAVAGANCE PUNISHED.

LONDON, May 20th.—Colonel Sunderland, formerly Chairman of the Bedford Sessions, was fined £100 yesterday for having fed his poultry and pigeons on wheat.

## MEDIAEVAL POLITICS.

## CHALLENGE TO DUEL IN THE HOUSE.

Memories of old duelling days were revived for a brief moment in the House of Commons when one member challenged another—both Liberals—to meet him outside the House and was promptly and unconditionally accepted.

The challenging member was Sir George Greenwood, and the challenged Mr. Joseph King, and the incident arose in a discussion for the recommendation of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to Grand Committee.

Sir George Greenwood had moved the addition to the Bill of a clause relating to examination, a course, which he said, was necessary in the interests of the country.

Mr. Joseph King said he was surprised that amiable lawyers in that House should be so affected with the virus of Prussianism as to propose such a clause as this:

Sir G. Greenwood: "I beg pardon! Did the hon. member accuse me of being affected with Prussianism? If so, I will reply to him with a word outside this House. (Loud laughter.)"

Mr. King: "I am not a soldier, but I have a little British courage—(laughter and 'Heur! Heur!')—and I will meet the hon. member where he likes—(laughter)—when he likes, and with whatever weapons he likes." (Loud laughter.)

Finally the clause was ejected.

The following anecdote illustrative of the simplicity of Mr. Balfour is published. During the recent trip from Washington to Mount Vernon, where Mr. Balfour, Mr. Viviani, and Marshal Joffre had wreaths on the tomb of Washington, there were many officials and much ceremony on board the President's yacht, *"Mayflower"*. It was discovered after a while that Mr. Balfour was missing. A search resulted in his being found in the fore-cabin, sitting in a box, and engaged in an earnest and lively discussion with the blue-jackets. Balfour had stood next to the crowd with cigars, the very complacent, and the sailors were on the best terms with their allies, whose time they did not know. Respectfully, Mr. Balfour spoke back to the dull formality of Washington on deck.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

## SEVENTH LIST.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:

\$10,000.—No. 644.
4,000.—No. 690.
2,000.—No. 297.
1,000.—No. 698.
1,500.—No. 698, 670, 47.
1,000.—No. 2, 85.
500.—No. 454.
800.—No. 683.
600.—No. 330.
350.—No. 661.
500.—No. 639, 32, 234, 1, 234, 437.
501, 607, 325, 463, 234, 451, 202.

420.—No. 662.
400.—No. 251, 387(a), 387(b), 419.
674, 673, 397.
375.—No. 122.
350.—No. 673.
300.—No. 27, 191, 414, 672, 613.
337, 678, 477.
280.—No. 184.
230.—No. 238, 577, 470, 432, 80.
540, 622, 15, 658, 201.

290.—No. 373.
210.—No. 270.
200.—No. 210, 344, 430, 273, 27.
554, 635, 698, 30, 74, 78.
286, 571, 298, 342, 294, 465.
210, 478, 487, 679, 680, 203.

100.—No. 131.
180.—No. 211, 567.
170.—No. 459.
100.—No. 650.
150.—No. 533, 423, 684, 667, 641.
337, 334.

140.—No. 580.
130.—No. 224, 216.
125.—No. 116.
115.—No. 479.

100.—No. 417, 182, 372, 680, 30.
245, 548, 51, 508, 665, 23.
388, 49, 272, 74, 30, 108.
29, 441, 479, 535, 588, 638.
118, 125, 274, 137, 178, 282.
310, 572, 544, 95, 232, 548.
423, 634, 600, 179, 568, 513.
206, 348, 681, 281.

90.—No. 301, 64.
80.—No. 86, 115, 256.
75.—No. 38, 230, 102, 101, 104.
116, 114, 508.

70.—No. 77.
65.—No. 430, 428.
60.—No. 57, 270, 481, 419, 351.
50.—No. 574, 535, 221, 339, 533.

315, 165, 427, 295, 46, 302.
229, 399, 499, 77, 471, 472.
105, 112, 166, 164, 177, 185.
383, 550, 572, 606, 686, 117.
110, 129, 196, 277, 141, 143.
68, 287, 319, 334, 347, 377.
600, 677, 678, 167, 221, 556.
33, 290, 318, 484, 90, 523.

45.—No. 128.
40.—No. 281, 639, 135, 269, 20, 341.
35.—No. 491, 567, 568.
30.—No. 75, 79, 110, 300, 124, 131.
278, 605, 427, 593, 80, 467.
561, 298, 361.

25.—No. 24, 71, 106, 167, 111, 113.
45, 80, 213, 246, 467, 631.
120, 124, 276, 130, 133, 134.
128, 142, 145, 270, 629, 62.
67, 233, 171, 212, 12.

20.—No. 135, 517, 188, 427, 195.
649, 50, 233, 509, 73, 76, 78.
270, 271, 14, 81, 130, 413.
123, 146, 497, 401, 231, 530.
424, 488, 536, 66, 345, 165.
170, 617, 515, 399, 478.

15.—No. 84, 114, 154, 135, 307.
132, 140, 309, 173, 201.
10.—No. 629, 535, 514, 418, 381, 8.
13, 262, 364, 497, 671, 131.
55, 56, 90, 172, 194, 379.
389, 501, 516, 121, 474, 139.
54, 469, 209, 323, 412, 480.
421, 635, 306, 637, 70.

5.—No. 60, 11, 61, 408, 159, 165.
157, 167, 182, 163, 164, 217.
218, 301, 394, 126, 137, 143.
228, 612, 5, 189, 283, 284.
285, 308, 602, 307, 395, 601.
599, 594, 83, 618.

Total.....	\$1,010.00
1st List.....	\$0,100.00
2nd List.....	10,280
3rd List.....	62,075
4th List.....	210,406
5th List.....	173,080
6th List.....	42,125

Total amount received to date \$580,445
Apart from the above the following moneys have been subscribed to the Association which have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent.

Straits Currency	\$1,010.00
No. 3.....	10.00
29.....	12.00
74.....	67.50
406.....	50.00
272.....	133.75
200.....	73.00
309.....	140.00
310.....	34.00
435.....	75.00
547.....	87.50
643.....	1,000.00

Total.....	\$2,560.75
No. 44.....	7.10.0
238.....	56.5.0
272.....	0.12.0
459.....	300.0.0
643.....	100.0.0
660.....	90.0.0
Total.....	2,494.7.0

Under Treasurer's Account	5,000.00
Under Secretary's Account	5,000.00
Under Treasurer's Account	5,000.00
Under Secretary's Account	5,000.00

No. 44.....	7.10.0
238.....	56.5.0
272.....	0.12.0
459.....	300.0.0
643.....	100.0.0
660.....	90.0.0
Total.....	2,494.7.0

No. 44.....	7.10.0
238.....	56.5.0
272.....	0.12.0
459.....	300.0.0
643.....	100.0.0
660.....	90.0.0
Total.....	2,494.7.0



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON and BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KORE.

LONDON, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to:-  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via  
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,  
Kobe and YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU".....Leaving July.....  
"CANADA MARU".....Leaving July.....

FORMOSA LINE: For Tamsui, Keelung, Alping and Takao via  
Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 15th July at Noon.  
"JOSHIN MARU".....Sunday, 15th July at 10 a.m.  
"SUSHU MARU".....Thursday, 19th July at 9 a.m.

These Formosa Line steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephone  
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE: Every three months steamers proceed  
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires via Singapore, Mauritius,  
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE: Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,  
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE: fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,  
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers  
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE: Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sanjakian  
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

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Joint Service  
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS.....SAIL.....  
"REINBRANDT".....25th July.  
"GOENTOR".....1st August.  
"RINDJANI".....15th August.  
"VONDEL".....12th September.  
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....26th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second  
class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to  
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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANAL.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

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(SOUTH SEA MAIL P. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
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Sails on or about

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## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SEANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....July 12, at 4 p.m.  
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....HUIH.....July 13, Daylight  
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.....KWEICHOW.....July 14, at Noon  
SHANGHAI.....YINCHOW.....July 14, at 4 p.m.  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....YAN.....July 17, at Noon  
SHANGHAI.....CHINAN.....July 17, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI.....SEIKANG.....July 19, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon  
accommodation Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
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taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports  
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at  
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AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
HAIKONG.....TAKSANG.....THURSDAY, July 12, at 4 p.m.  
MANILA.....YUNGSANG.....SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI.....WINGSANG.....SUNDAY, July 15, Daylight  
SHANGHAI.....ESANG.....TUESDAY, July 17, Daylight  
SHANGHAI.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 p.m.

CAUTICA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling  
at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with  
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,  
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via  
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports  
via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with  
good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan  
by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,  
Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between  
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,  
leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at  
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP.....CAPTAIN.....LEAVING.....  
HAIKONG.....Capt. A. F. Hodgins.....FRIDAY, 13th July at 12 Noon.

HAIKONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....TUESDAY, 17th July at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP  
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Keweenaw" Maru, having

arrived from the above ports, Con-

signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-

formed that all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th July,

1917, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages are to be left in the Godowns where

they will be examined by Messrs.

Goddard & Douglas on 15th July, 1917,

at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 10 days

of arrival, otherwise they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us

in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

1935

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"TULIOWONG"

having arrived from the above port,

Consignees of Cargo by her are notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 15th July,

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on the 15th

July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Cargo against the steamer must be

presented in writing within ten days

after arrival of steamer, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the

undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917.

1945

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having

arrived from above ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that

their Cargo are being landed at their

risk into the Hazardous and/or extra

Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that they must produce an Import permit

signed by the Superintendent of Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of

Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on SATURDAY, 14th,

July at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a

month of the steamer's arrival here, after

which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns and all

Goods remaining undelivered after July

15th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

1945

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.....Tons.....Leave Hongkong.....  
KOREA MARU.....18,000.....17th July.

SIBERIA MARU.....18,000.....27th July.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....10th August.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000.....25th August.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....7th September.

PERIA MARU.....9,000.....22nd September.

(Omit call at Shanghai.)

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA.

CALLAO, ARIICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers.....Tons.....  
ANYO MARU.....18,500.....  
KIYO MARU.....17,500.....  
SEIYO MARU.....14,000.....

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT

TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.....STEAMER.....Displacement.....SAILING DATE.....  
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT.....SINABA MARU.....(MONDAY, 15th

TLE via KEELUNG.....Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500.....July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE.....YOKOHAMA MARU.....(WEDNESDAY, 1st

YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU.....Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500.....August at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE &.....SAKI MARU.....FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA.....Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500.....July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &.....ATSUTA MARU.....(MONDAY, 16th

YOKOHAMA.....Capt. Iizawa, Tons 16,000.....July at 11 a.m.

.....HITACHI MARU.....(WEDNESDAY, 18th

.....Capt. Tomimaga, Tons 13,500.....July at 11 a.m.

.....HYO MARU.....TUESDAY, 31st

.....Capt. Takano, Tons 12,



## SHIPPING

100



